

SAN DIEGO COUNTY INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE

2020-21 SEASON

AS OF WEEK 44 (ENDING 10/31/2020)



CURRENT UPDATE



Reported Since July 1, 2020

TOTAL REPORTED INFLUENZA CASES

N = 18

Flu Deaths

Pediatric Deaths

Outbreaks

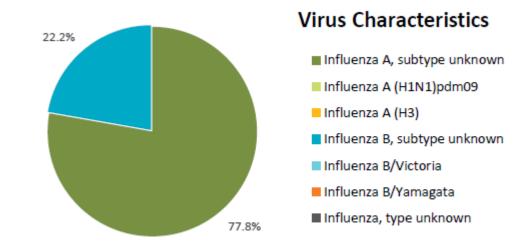




Table 1. Influenza Surveillance Indicators.

	2020-21 Season			2019-20 Season			Prior 3-Year Average*		
Indicator	Week 44	Week 43	Total to Date	Week 44	Total To Date	Season Total	Week 44	Total To Date	Season Total
All influenza detections reported (rapid or PCR)	5	2	18	52	400	20,711	48	313	17,073
Percent of emergency department visits for ILI	2%	2%		3%			3%		
Percent of deaths registered with pneumonia and/or influenza	6%	6%		6%			6%		
Number of influenza-related outbreaks [™]	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	1	69
Number of influenza-related deaths reported^	0	0	0	1	3	108	1	2	176

Influenza season is July 1 - June 30, Weeks 27-26. Previous weeks case counts or percentages may change due to delayed processing or reporting.

^{*}Includes FYs 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20.

 $[\]infty$ At least one case of laboratory-confirmed influenza in a setting experiencing two or more cases of influenza like illness (ILI) within a 72-hour period.

Total confirmed influenza outbreaks in prior seasons: 119 in 2017-18, 25 in 2018-19, and 62 in 2019-20.

[^]Current FY deaths are shown by week of report; by week of death for prior FYs. Total deaths reported in prior seasons: 343 in 2017-18, 77 in 2018-19, and 108 in 2019-20.

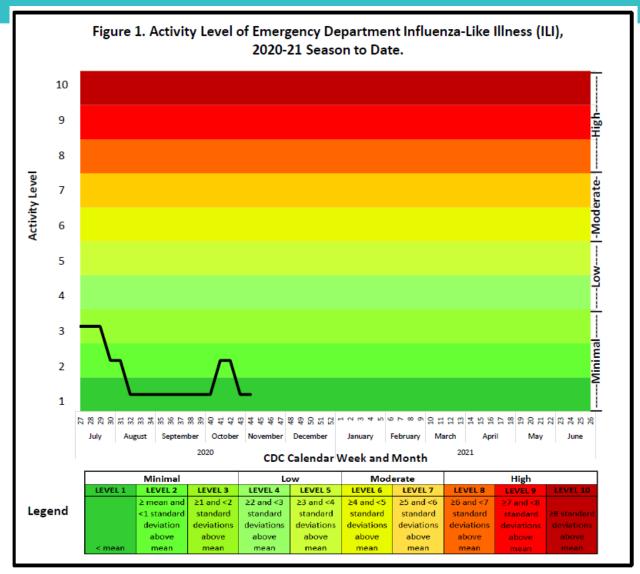


Table 2. Influenza Cases Reported, 2020-2021 Season*

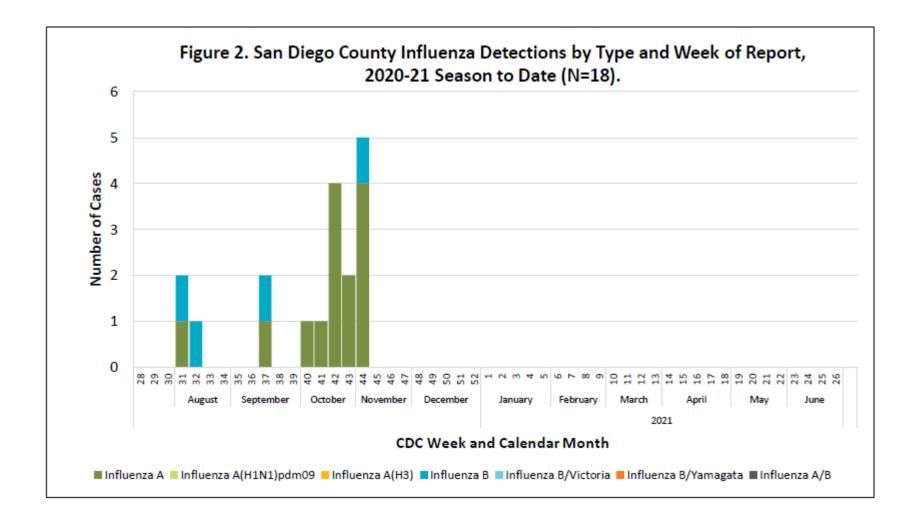
			Total to	Percent
Positive Test Type/Subtype	Week 44	Week 43	Date	to Date
Influenza A, subtype unknown	4	2	14	77.8%
Influenza A (H1N1)pdm09	0	0	0	0.0%
Influenza A (H3)	0	0	0	0.0%
Influenza B, subtype unknown	1	0	4	22.2%
Influenza B/Victoria	0	0	0	0.0%
Influenza B/Yamagata	0	0	0	0.0%
Influenza, type unknown	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	5	2	18	100.0%

^{*}Season is July 1- June 30, Weeks 27-26.

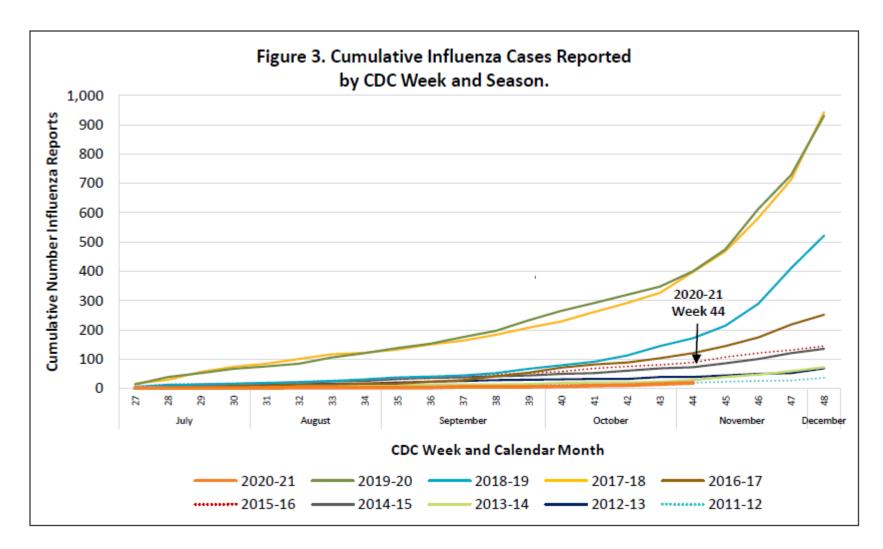




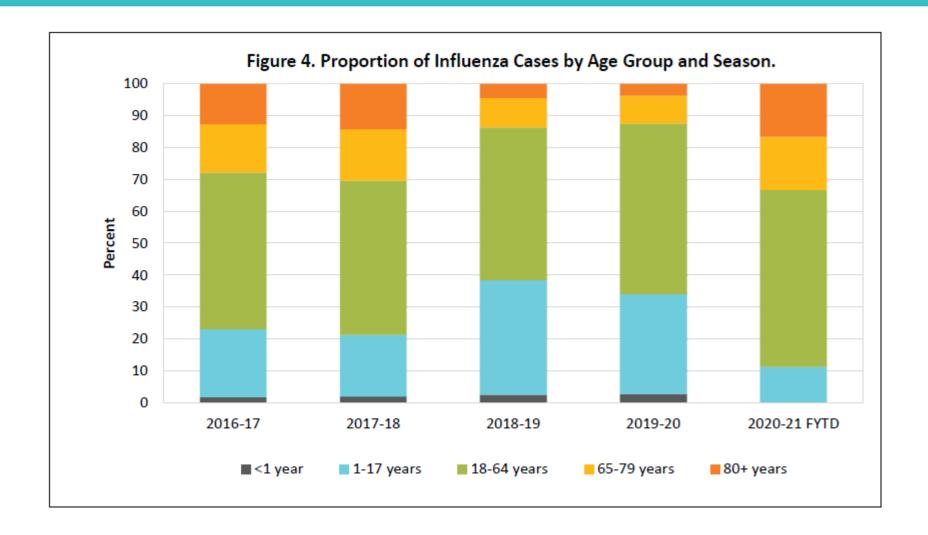




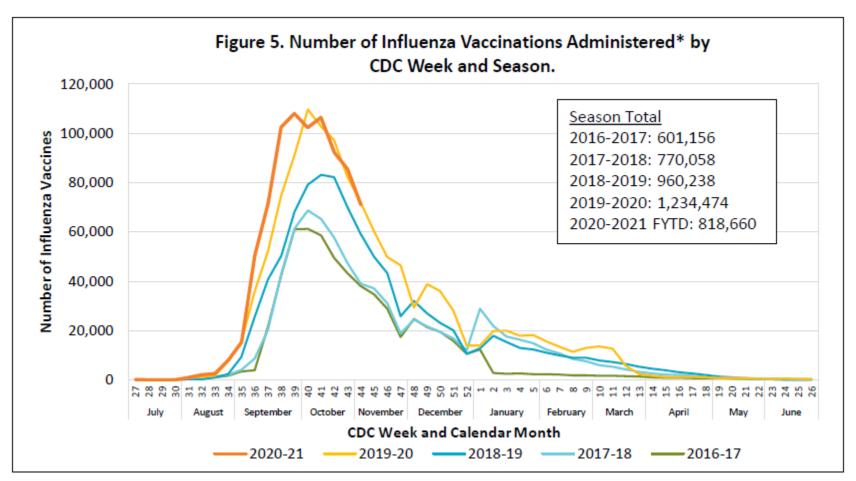






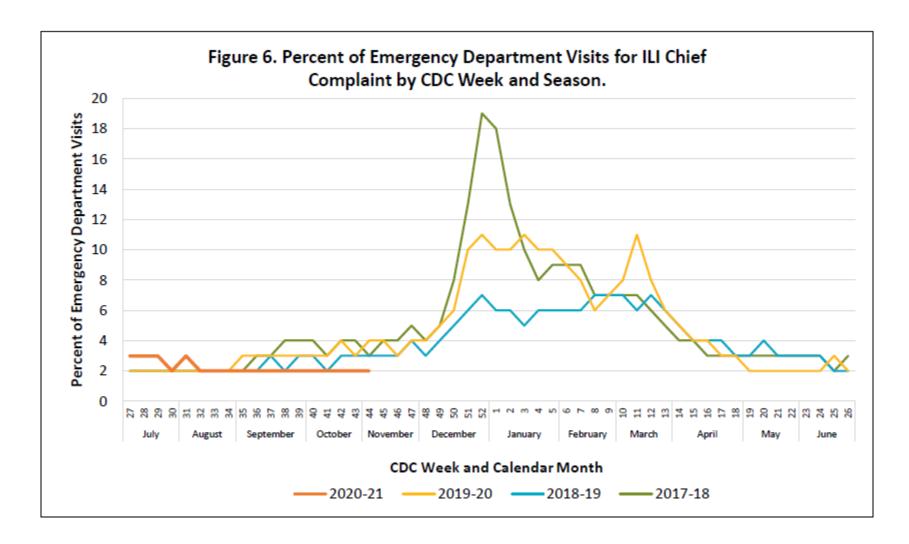




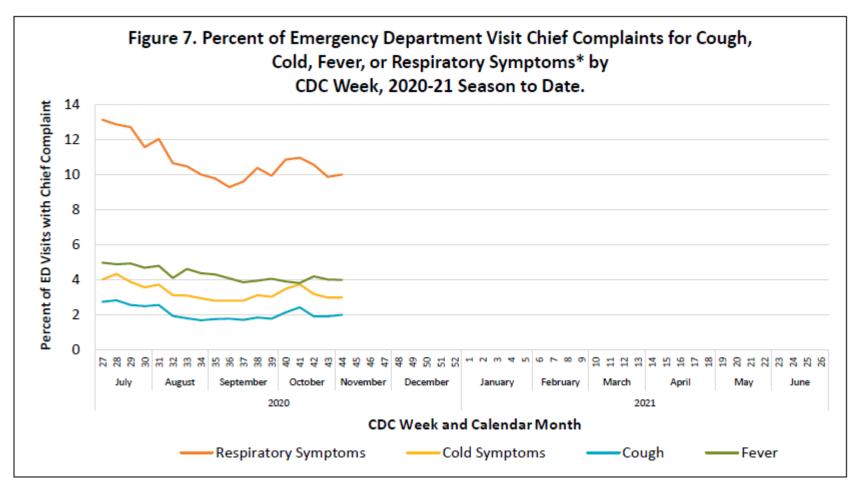


^{*} Influenza vaccinations administered and entered into the San Diego Immunization Registry (SDIR)



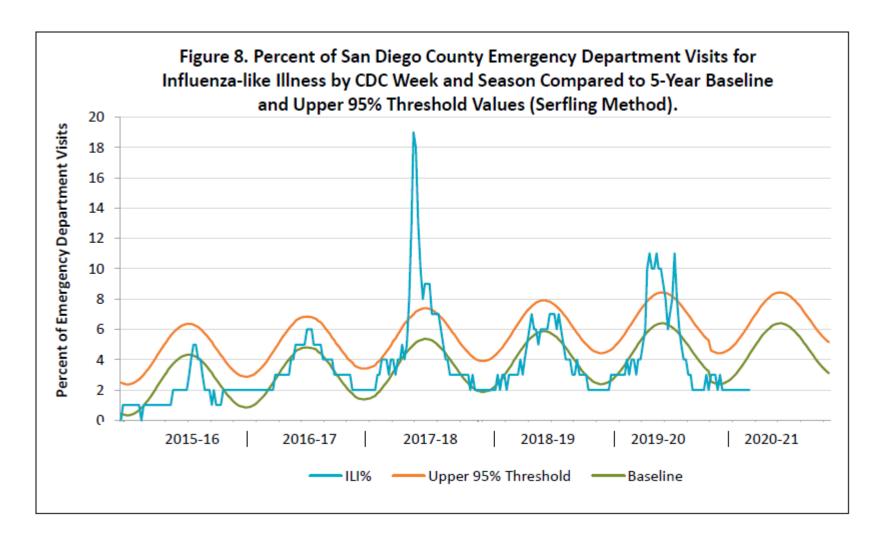




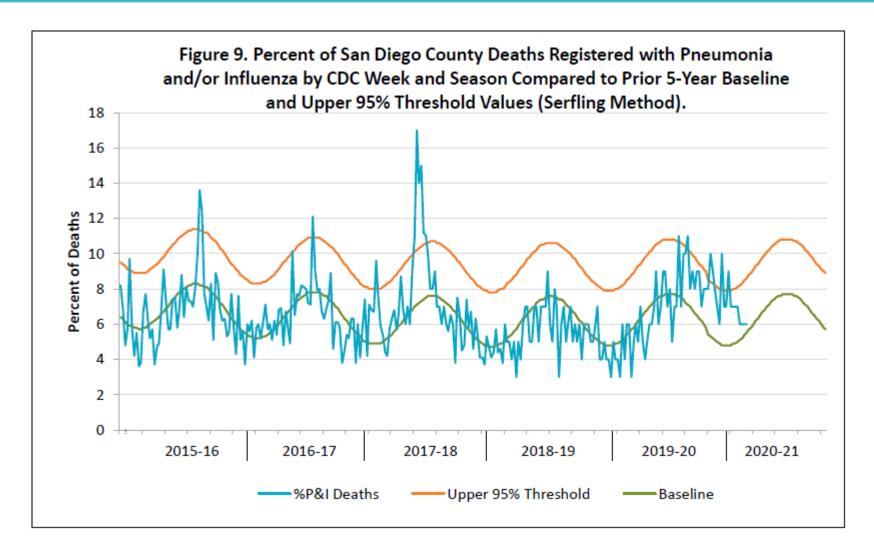


^{*} Respiratory category includes cough, cold symptoms, influenza-like illness, and other respiratory symptoms.

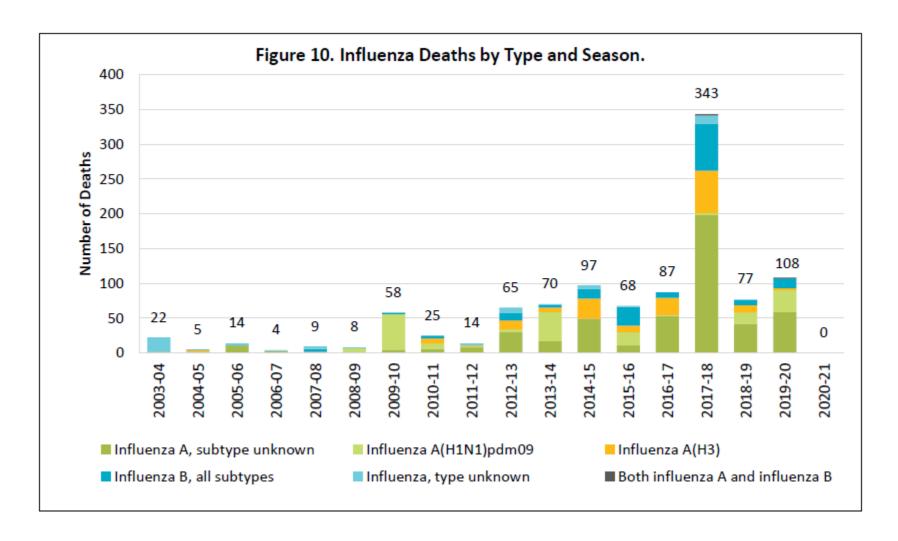




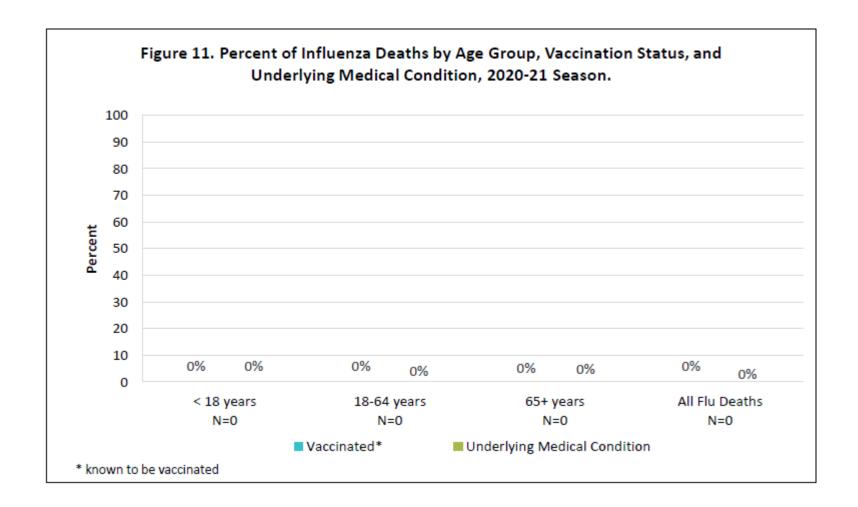














Pregnancy and Influenza Vaccination

Both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommend influenza vaccination as an essential element of prenatal and postpartum care. Among pregnant women, influenza can result in more serious illness, including pneumonia, hospitalizations, and admission to intensive care units. Adverse perinatal and neonatal outcomes like pre-term labor, low birth weight, and stillbirth are also more likely with influenza infection in pregnancy.

In a study published last month in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, CDC researchers determined that during the 2019-20 season, 61.2% of pregnant women in the United States received influenza vaccination. Vaccination coverage was highest (75.2%) among women who reported receiving a provider offer or referral for vaccination. Compared with the 2018–19 season, increases in vaccination coverage were observed during the 2019–20 season for non-Hispanic Black women (14.7 percentage points, to 52.7%), Hispanic women (9.9 percentage points, to 67.2%), and women of other non-Hispanic (other) races (7.9 percentage points, to 69.6%), and did not change for non-Hispanic White women (60.6%). Racial/ethnic disparities in influenza vaccination coverage decreased but persisted, even among women who received a provider offer or referral for vaccination.

Consistent provider offers or referrals, in combination with conversations culturally and linguistically tailored for patients of all races/ethnicities, could increase vaccination coverage among pregnant women in all racial/ethnic groups and reduce disparities in coverage.

Clinical guidance on influenza vaccination in pregnancy is available from <u>CDC</u> and <u>ACOG</u>. Additionally, CDC has a <u>website</u> with more information and tools to help providers discuss the benefits of vaccination with pregnant women.